(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 8877)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1802.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Message from the President, February 7, 1802.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I NOW lay before you—1. A return of ordnance, arms and military ſtores, the property of the United States.

2. Returns of muſkets and bayonets fabricated at the armouries of the United States, at Springfield and Harper's ferry, and of the expenditures at thoſe places; and

3. An eſtimate of the expenditures which may be neceſſary for fortifications and barracks, for the preſent year.

Beſides the permanent magazines eſtabliſhed at Springfield, Weſt-Point and Harper's ferry, it is thought one ſhould be eſtabliſhed in ſome point convenient for the ſtates of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; ſuch a point will probably be found near the borders of the Carolinas, and ſome ſmall proviſion by the legiſlature, preparatory to the eſtabliſhment, will be neceſſary for the preſent year.

We find the United States in poſſeſſion of certain iron mines and works, in the county of Berkeley, and ſtate of Virginia, purchaſed, as is preſumable, on the idea of eſtabliſhing works for the fabrication of cannon and other military articles by the public. Whether this method of ſupplying what may be wanted will be moſt adviſeable; or that of purchaſing at market, where competition brings every thing to its proper level of price and quality, is for the legiſlature to decide; and if the latter alternative be preferred, it will reſt for their future conſideration in what way the ſubjects of this purchaſe may be beſt employed or diſpoſed of. The attorney-general's opinion on the ſubject of the title accompanies this.

There are, in various parts of the United States, ſmall parcels of land which have been purchaſed, at different times for cantonments and other military purpoſes.—Several of them are in ſituations not likely to be accommodated to future purpoſes. The loſs of the records prevents a detailed ſtatement of theſe, until they can be ſupplied by inquiry; in the meantime, one of them, containing 88 acres, in the county of Eſſex, in New-Jerſey, purchaſed in 1799, and ſold the following year to Cornelius Vermule and Andrew Codmas, though its price has been received, cannot be conveyed without authority from the legiſlature.

I enclole herewith a letter from the ſecretary of war on the ſubject of the iſlands in the lakes and rivers of our northern boundary, and of certain lands in the neighbourhood of ſome of our military poſts, on which it may be expedient for the legiſlature to make ſome proviſions.

TH. JEFFERSON.

February 2, 1802.

Here follows, 1. A detached ſtatement of ordnance, arms, &c. the property of the United States.

2. Return of muſkets and bayonets fabricated at Springfield, from 1795, to Nov. 28, 1801, viz. 16,120 muſkets, and 12,000,963 bayonets.

3. Expenditures of armoury at Springfield, from July 10, 1793, to September 30, 1801, viz. 230,251 dollars.

4. Ditto at Harper's ferry from October 1, 1798, to June 30, 1801, viz. 75,214 dollars.

5. Muſkets and bayonets fabricated at Harper's ferry from January 1, to Sept. 30, 1801, viz. 280 muſkets, and 269 bayonets.

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Eſtimate of expenditures neceſſary for erecting and completing fortifications and barracks for the year 1802.

	Dolls.
For repairs of platforms and remounting cannon in Fort Conſtitution, in Portſmouth harbour, New-Hampſhire,	1,000
For completing Fort Independence, and barracks, &c. on Caſtle-Iſland, in the harbour of Boſton,	38,000
For completing two fortifications, of ſix already commenced, in and about the harbour of Newport, Rhode-Iſland,	1,500
For completing Fort-Mifflin, near Philadelphia,	1,000
For erecting a battery and barracks near Norfolk, in Virginia,	12,000
For completing a battery near Wilmington, North-Carolina,	4,000
For completing the works in Georgia,	6,000
For a new encloſed work at Niagara,	3,000
For ſundry repairs at Detroit, Michilimackinac, Chickaſaw, Chickaſaw Bluffs, and Fort Maſſiak,	4,000
Dolls.	70,500

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Letter from the attorney-general.

Waſhington, 25th January, 1802.

SIR,

It appears that Potts, Wilſon and North, under the firm of George North and Co. having previouſly purchaſed of general Lee, on the 7th day of May, 1800, agreed with the United States to convey to them, in conſideration of 42,000 dollars, two hundred and thirty acres of land, or about that quantity (deſcribing it) with a furnace, mill, corn mill, houſes, improvement, with privileges, &c. and alſo the right of digging ore, which right they held under general Lee, from Friend's ore bank, the United States being ſubject to pay the rent of 1000 dollars annually to ſaid Lee, as a rent reſerved to him.—The conſideration money was to be paid by the United States on their receiving a good title to the premiſes.

Lee, on the ſame day by a ſimilar agreement, engaged with the United States to convey to them, by good and ſufficient deeds, all his iron ore in a tract of land of about 1600 acres, and on which is a bank of iron ore called Friend's ore bank; with certain privileges of ways of carrying off the ore, &c. He alſo agreed to releaſe or convey to the United States his right to the above-mentioned annual rent of 1000 dollars, which, by their agreement with North and Co. they were liable to pay to Lee. For and in conſideration of this conveyance, the United States were to pay 24,000 dollars.

On the next day, May the 8th, Lee made and executed to the United States in purſuance of the agreement above ſtated, his deed of premiſes, with a general warrant, to defend to the United States againſt all perſons.

In the ſame year, North and Co. conveyed by a deed, regularly executed, in purſuance of their agreement, two hundred and twenty-one acres of land, more or leſs, with their right of digging ore, from Friend's ore bank. Both theſe deeds, or inſtruments, appear to be properly made and authenticated, and ſufficient to veſt the premiſes in the United States, if the ſeveral grantors were reſpectively poſſeſſed and ſeized of the premiſes, free from incumbrances, at the time when the deeds were executed.

It appears by the foregoing ſtatement, that the United States have paid for the purchaſe from North and Co. dolls. 42,000, in addition to an annual rent of dolls. 1000, which they were to have paid to Lee; and that for the releaſe from paying this annual rent, and the privilege of digging ore in a deſcribed 1600 acres of land, and the accommodation of one half acre of land to build on for workmen, they have paid 24,000 dollars to gen. Lee.

Upon ſearching the records of the general court's office of Richmond, it appears by a certificate from the clerk, that 3000 acres of land including Friend's ore bank, was mortgaged June 1794, to ſecure the payment of 8000 dollars, by ſeveral inſtalments, the laſt of which ought to have been paid on the firſt day of May, 1798. This mortgage deed is not amongſt the papers. It is ſaid this money has not been paid; if ſo, and there is no reſervation in the deed of this ore bank, the United States title is incumbered to the amount of the whole mortgage money which is now due.

It is ſaid that the title is further incumbered by a mortgage on one Wilſon of Alexandria, on which, ſome conſiderable part of the money has been paid.—Nothing, however, of this appears from the papers you put into my hands. I have no information reſpecting this purchaſe, excepting what has appeared on the face of the documents.

I am, Sir,
With eſteem,
Your humble ſervant,

(Signed) LEVI LINCOLN.

HENRY DEARBORN, Eſq; Sec'ry at War.

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War Department, December 5, 1801.

SIR,

I take the liberty of ſuggeſting for your conſideration, the propriety of propoſing to congreſs, that proviſion be made for deſignating the boundary line between the United States and the adjacent Britiſh poſſeſſions in ſuch manner as may prevent any diſputes in future from the outlet of the Ontario to lake Superior, if not further. There are many valuable iſlands, in the lakes and rivers, ſome of which are already inhabited, which are claimed on each ſide; it is to be preſumed that the ſooner the line is aſcertained, the more eaſily all diſputes will be ſettled.

From Mr. Tracy's reports, and from information obtained from other ſources, it appears that many diſputes now exiſt reſpecting titles to lands at and about Detroit; as well between the United States and individuals, as between many of the citizens, and alſo between citizens of the United States and ſubjects of Great-Britain. Will it not be neceſſary for congreſs to authoriſe the appointment of ſome board or tribunal for hearing and deciding theſe diſputes?

H. DEARBORN.

To the Preſident of the United States.

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FORTIFICATIONS of HARBOURS.

The committee appointed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments are neceſſary in the laws reſpecting the fortifications of the harbours of the United States,

Beg leave to report—

That of the ſeveral ſums hitherto appropriated by law, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, there remains unexpended the ſum of one hundred and fifty-three thouſand dollars—and by the annexed eſtimate, furniſhed by the ſecretary at war, it appears that the ſum of ſixty-three thouſand five hundred will be ſufficient for the expenditure of the current year.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that no amendments in the laws aforeſaid are neceſſary.

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ESTIMATE

Of expenditures neceſſary for erecting and completing fortifications of ports and harbours, in the year 1802.

	Dolls.
For repairing of platforms, and remounting cannon in fort Conſtitution, Portſmouth harbour, N. Hampſhire,	1,000
For completing Fort Independence, barracks, &c. on Caſtle-Iſland, Boſton harbour, Maſſachuſetts,	38,000
For completing two fortifications of ſix already commenced in Newport harbour, Rhode-Iſland,	15,000
For completing Fort-Mifflin, near Philadelphia,	1,000
For erecting a battery and barrack near Norfolk, Virginia,	12,000
For completing a battery near Wilmington, North-Carolina,	4,000
For completing the works in Georgia,	6,000
Dolls.	63,500

There remains unexpended of the appropriation for the fortification of ports, and harbours, 153,000.

In the eſtimate for the preſent year, the requiſitions for the protection of the frontiers, and for the fortification of the ports and harbours, are included in the ſame item. It will therefore be neceſſary to bear in mind this circumſtance when you make the appropriation for the year 1802, for this department.

War Department, January 13th, 1802.

Law of the Union.

An ACT for the protection of the commerce and ſeamen of the United States againſt the Tripolitan cruiſers.

WHEREAS the regency of Tripoli, on the coaſt of Barbary has commenced a predatory warfare againſt the United States:

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That it ſhall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man and employ ſuch of the armed veſſels of the United States as may be judged requiſite by the preſident of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and ſeamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining ſeas.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for the preſident of the United States, to inſtruct the commanders of the reſpective public veſſels aforeſaid, to ſubdue, ſeize and make prize of all veſſels, goods and effects, belonging to the bey of Tripoli, or to his ſubjects, and to bring or ſend the ſame into port, to be proceeded againſt, and be diſtributed according to law, and alſo to cauſe to be done all ſuch other acts of precaution or hoſtility as the ſtate of war will juſtify, and may, in his opinion require.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on the application of the owners of private armed veſſels of the United States, the preſident of the United States may grant to them ſpecial commiſſions, in the form which he ſhall direct, under the ſeal of the United States; and ſuch private armed veſſels, when ſo commiſſioned, ſhall have the like authority for ſubduing, ſeizing, taking and bringing into port, ſuch armed veſſels, goods or effects, as the before mentioned public veſſels may by law have, and ſhall be

be subject to the inſtructions which may be given by the preſident of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commiſſions ſhall be revocable at his pleaſure: *Provided*, That before any commiſſion ſhall be granted, as aforeſaid, the owner or owners of the veſſel for which the ſame may be requeſted, and the commander thereof for the time being, ſhall give bond to the United States, with at leaſt two reſponſible ſureties, not intereſted in ſuch veſſel, in the penal ſum of ſeven thouſand dollars; or, if ſuch veſſel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal ſum of fourteen thouſand dollars, with condition for obſerving the treaties and laws of the United States, and the inſtructions which may be given, as aforeſaid; and alſo for ſatisfying all damages and injuries which ſhall be done, contrary to the tenor thereof, by ſuch commiſſioned veſſel; and for delivering up the commiſſion, when revoked by the preſident of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any Tripolitan veſſel, goods or effects, which ſhall be ſo captured and brought into port by any private armed veſſel of the United States, duly commiſſioned as aforeſaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon ſhall accrue to the owners and officers, and men of the capturing veſſel, and ſhall be diſtributed according to the agreement which ſhall have been made between them, or, in failure of ſuch agreement, according to the diſcretion of the court having cogniſance of the capture.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeamen may be engaged to ſerve in the navy of the United States for a period not exceeding two years; but the preſident may diſcharge the ſame ſooner, if in his judgment, their ſervices may be diſpenſed with.

NATHANIEL MACON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
AARON BURR, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, February 6, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON, *Preſident of the United States.*

BRUSSELS, December 17.

LETTERS from Amiens mention that but three of the negotiators have met, viz. the French, Engliſh, and Batavian. However, every preparation is already made to receive the others. It is conjectured their meeting will not take place before January. In the mean-time the conferences between the Engliſh and French miniſters are kept up. The marquis del Campo d'Alonge, miniſter plenipotentiary from the court of Naples, and count Weſtphal, are daily expected. What miniſters may be ſent by the courts of Ruſſia and Berlin are not yet known.

PARIS, December 25.

In private interviews and converſations, the manner of the chief conſul is uncommonly timid, or rather, as we ſhould ſay, ſhy. When a perſon is introduced upon any buſineſs, he looks at him once, with ſome ſteadineſs, in the way the French call fixing; after which he drops his eyes, and rarely again turns them on the viſitor, during the whole interview. To what is ſaid, he liſtens attentively, but makes few anſwers; and the applicant comes away with the certainty, that his buſineſs will be conſidered of, but with very little inſight into the turn it may take. At Malmaiſon, the ex-biſhops are, more than any other perſons, the companions of Buonaparte. With them he frequently walks in the grounds of this little reſidence, which he has laid out with much attention and expence, according to the Engliſh faſhion. In other reſpects he is but ill accommodated there. The houſe is literally an indifferent one; an old and ſmall chateau, lately belonging to a Madame Deſvieux, the widow of a banker. The princely domain of Richlieu, which nearly encompaſſes the grounds, has been purchaſed by Maſſena, the richeſt and the leaſt popular of all the republican generals.

December 27.

The conſuls have iſſued an arrete from the publication of which, in the Iſle of St. Louis, at Senegal, French ſhips alone ſhall be admitted to carry on trade, in all parts of the French colony of St. Louis, at Senegal. Neutral ſhips, which ſhall be there loading at that period may complete it, and there ſhall be granted them for that purpoſe a delay of two decades.

TRIBUNATE.

Sitting of the 4th.

Adet made a report, from the committee appointed to examine the treaty with the United States, and concluded with propoſing to paſs it into a law.

Felix Beaujour obſerved, that in refuſing to ratify the ſecond article of the convention, the United States had more injured their own intereſts than our's. In renouncing our protection they did not ſufficiently reflect upon their relative ſituation to England, which ſurrounds them on all ſides, and to which they have nothing to oppoſe but their militia, of whom ſcarcely a ſingle battalion could be muſtered before the Engliſh could burn ſome of their moſt flouriſhing cities, ſituated on rivers capable of being entered by the largeſt ſhips of war. He admitted that we had no right to require more than a reciprocity of advantage. But he would put it to the United States, whether it would not have become them to grant ſomething more to us than to England, their intercourſe with which is much leſs advantageous to their intereſts.

Lacuee de Cambidec took a view of the convention in its general ſtipulations. As to the particular articles, he was afraid that too much generoſity had been ſhewn on theſe which related to the navigation of neutrals in time of war; more eſpecially when he compared them with the precautions and reſtrictions inſiſted upon by England in all ſtipulations with the powers of the North.

He ſhould vote, however, for the adoption of the treaty, on account of the circumſtances under which it was entered into, and becauſe it was to be only of ſhort duration. It was to continue for eight years only, and he did not ſuppoſe that during that period we ſhould be engaged in a maritime war, the only caſe in which the convention can be injurious to us. In the mean-time, he would adviſe the Americans to reflect upon their ſituation, and to conſider that the very extenſion of their commerce would lead to a rivalſhip with England, and conſequently render our alliance more neceſſary.

This ſpeech was ordered to be printed and the diſcuſſion adjourned until to-morrow.

LONDON, December 27.

The report which has prevailed for ſome days, of an abrupt interruption to the negotiation for peace, is, we are happy to ſay, without foundation. We before ſtated that many unlooked for objects had preſented themſelves for conſideration, and that the concluſion of the definitive treaty, would in conſequence, be probably delayed till February, but we have the fulleſt aſſurances that the negotiation hitherto, has been conducted to the ſatisfaction of our government.

The circumſtance of Spain not having yet ſent a miniſter to Amiens, is conſtrued into an unwillingneſs on the part of that power, to accede to the preliminary conditions of the peace; it is probable, however, that the chief conſul, who, in the firſt inſtance, aſſumed to himſelf the power of diſpoſing of its moſt valuable colonies, will continue to act for her in the minor conſideration of mere official detail; and it muſt be manifeſt to both, that it is only through the influence of France that ſhe could have obtained peace on terms ſo favourable as that which is now propoſed to her.

We are of opinion that Spain would have willingly purchaſed peace at even an higher rate than the ſurrender of Trinidad, but ſuppoſing ſuch was not the fact, yet ſtill ſhe has fallen to ſo abject a ſtate of dependence on the will of France, that we cannot believe ſhe would for ſuch an object, hazard the diſpleaſure of the French executive, by withholding their concurrence to any point which the latter had ſtipulated.

Our merchants engaged in the Spaniſh trade, have received intimation, that there does not exiſt any probability of a rupture with the court of Madrid, and they are accordingly engaged in extenſive ſhipments.

NEW-YORK, February 23.

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, received in this city, via Baltimore, dated January 3d.

"By the definitive peace between France and Portugal, the limits of the French and Portugueſe Guyana being fixed at the Caramatuba river, citizen Victor Hugues, agent of the colony at Cayenne, has juſt ſent ſuitable perſons to reconnoitre and take poſſeſſion thereof. The colony is in a ſtate of the moſt perfect tranquillity."

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

A very high N. E. wind prevailed yeſterday, accompanied with rain, hail and ſnow. Several veſſels in the harbour, we are informed, have been injured.

We underſtand, that a perſon has been detected in attempting to negotiate falſe Britiſh government bills. He is now in confinement in our gaol.

On Saturday arrived in this port the French cutter La Terreur, captain Candon, in 30 days paſſage from Breſt, which he left 17 days ſubſequent to the departure of the fleet deſtined for the Weſt-Indies.

Captain Candon informs, that the liſt of the fleet publiſhed in our laſt, was perfectly correct; and that another ſquadron was fitting out at L'Orient and Rochefort, which it was expected would ſail in a few days for the Weſt-Indies.

Captain Candon is the bearer of diſpatches to our government from the French republic, and proceeded with them yeſterday morning to the city of Waſhington. We are unable to ſtate the object or nature of theſe diſpatches.

February 24.

Captain Monteith, of the brig Joſeph Harvey, arrived yeſterday from Cadiz, informs, that while there he received a letter from captain Blackwell, dated Algeſiras, December 31, ſtating the capture of a Tripolitan brig and two hundred men, by the United States frigate Philadelphia.

The Boſton frigate had arrived at Algeſiras. The Preſident, commodore Dale, and the Philadelphia, captain Barron, were cruiſing off Tripoli, in December. The Eſſex, captain Bainbridge, was off Gibraltar.

It is intimated that a French commercial houſe in New-York, has contracted to ſupply with proviſions the army and navy which are to be ſtationed in the Weſt-Indies.

BALTIMORE, February 20.

Highly Important to American Farming and Planting.

It appears, from a great number of facts, that a capacity to produce cotton or cotton-wool really exiſts in a very extenſive portion of the United States. It begins in the ſouthern counties of New-Jerſey, and in the northern counties of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and continues through the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky and the Miſſiſippi and Ohio territories. The ſouthern line of Pennſylvania continued eaſtward and weſtward ſeems to be the northern boundary of what may be called *the cotton diſtrict of the United States.*

The facts, which prove the cotton to be eaſily produceable in the Delaware and Maryland counties of New-Caſtle and Cæcil, are numerous and well aſcertained. It will of courſe grow equally well in the Jerſey counties of Cape-May, Cumberland, Salem and part of Glouceſter, and in the Maryland Harford county. The inducements to raiſe this clean, excellent and uſeful raw material in every part of our country, are manifeſt and great. By raiſing it on Delaware and Cheſapeake bays *manufactures* will *ſooneſt* take place *ſooneſt* become extenſive; and *it is by manufactures that cotton muſt be ſupported in price.* The ſeaſon to cultivate cotton is near at hand. It ſhould be commenced as ſoon as the danger of froſt is paſt. Every induſtry ſhould be uſed to procure cotton ſeed in all places. The grocer and tallow chandlers in the towns are likely to poſſeſs the cotton ſeed, or to know where it can be procured. Many of the merchants may have the ſeed or know where it can be purchaſed.—The winter has been very mild and the ſeaſon is uncommonly favourable for numerous and extenſive experiments. It is hoped, that no well diſpoſed citizen will ſuffer a ſingle ſpoonful of the cotton ſeed to be loſt or to lie unplanted.

The places, in every township and hundred, beſt adapted to it, are thoſe where the effects of froſt are uſually the moſt moderate. This point merits particular attention in South-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland. It is underſtood, that froſts are leſs ſevere near to the Atlantic, and to our ſalt bays and rivers. The ſupply of cotton for Great-Britain alone, which was in 1781, five millions of pounds weight, was in 1787, twenty-two millions and one half, and is ſuppoſed now to be forty millions of pounds weight.—The cotton mills are increaſing, and France, Germany and Holland are zealouſly adopting the cotton manufactures. There is no danger of a want of conſumption and vent. The Weſt-India iſlands, and the ſugar colonies in South-America will be led to purſue the cultivation of ſugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento and ginger, and to leave the cotton principally to the American ſtates. We ſhall ſoon turn to the uſe of winter cloathing of cotton inſtead of thoſe imported of wool, which indeed will be the caſe among the working people of Europe, if cotton ſhould materially decline, for it can be worked by machines and mills. This would make a new and vaſt demand for cotton.

It is our policy to wear all kinds of cotton goods, in preference to thoſe *imported* of wool, ſilk, flax, hemp and leather. The manufacturers of all our ſtates have a great intereſt in the cultivation of cotton, for New-England, New-York, Jerſey and Pennſylvania manufacturers may as well employ themſelves upon our American cotton-wool, as Engliſh, French, Dutch or Germans, after it has been carried to Europe. The raiſers of rice, tobacco, indigo, cattle, grain and graſs, have a great intereſt in the employment of part of our people on cotton, becauſe rice, tobacco, indigo, cattle, grain and graſs, will be raiſed in leſs proportions, and will conſequently bear higher prices.—Let then all our planters and farmers in the country, ſouth of the Pennſylvania line, put in, as ſoon as the ſeaſon admits, all the cotton ſeed they can procure, that a great variety and number of moderate experiments may ſhew us what our country is able to do in this moſt important and illy eſtimated branch of American agriculture.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

☞ The quantity exported in 1801, appears to have been nearly eighteen millions of pounds weight, worth four millions and one half of dollars, and loading on ſtone ballaſt, 150 ſail of veſſels of 209 tons burthen each. Ten years ago we did not ſhip a bale of American cotton. Of the quantity above mentioned, two-thirds or three-fourths were produced by our own ſoil and induſtry.

February 22.

A ſummary of the value of exports from each ſtate, from the 1ſt Oct. 1800, to the 30th Sept. 1801.

From New-Hampſhire,	555,055
Vermont,	57,267
Maſſachuſetts,	14,870,656
Rhode-Iſland,	1,862,773
Connecticut,	1,446,216
New-York,	19,851,136
New-Jerſey,	25,406
Pennſylvania,	17,438,193
Delaware,	662,042
Maryland,	12,834,543
Virginia,	6,483,028
North-Carolina,	874,884
South-Carolina,	14,304,045
Georgia,	1,755,939
Tenneſſee,	29,430
Dollars	93,020,513

JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

TREASURY, DEPARTMENT,
Regiſter's office, February 10, 1802.

February 27.

The produce of the poſt-office in Great-Britain, in the year 1761, was only 36,400l. In 1781, it was 142,400l.—and on the firſt of January, 1801, it was no leſs than 716,000l. Making an increaſe in 40 years of 679,600l. ſterling.

At a meeting of the maſter hatters of the town of Boſton, they voted unanimouſly to petition congreſs to lay an additional duty on imported hats.

By virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fieri facias* to me directed out of the court of Appeals, General Court of the Weſtern Shore of Maryland, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Monday the fifth of April next, at Mr. Birkhead's ſtore, on Weſt river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of land, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, containing 1000 acres, more or leſs, and five negroes; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to ſatisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, John Hammond, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harriſon, uſe of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Jubb Fowler, and Mary Pottenger, adminiſtratrix of Robert Pottenger. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, and terms of ſale ready caſh.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1802. 1

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the High Court of Appeals, will be SOLD, at Birkhead's ſtore, on the 5th day of April next, for ready caſh,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land, part of HARRISON'S RESURVEY, adjoining the land of William Woods, near the bay; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to ſatisfy a debt due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Late ſheriff.

February 24, 1802. 1

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 19th of March next, at the manſion of the late major RICHARD CHEW,

ALL the real eſtate of the ſaid Richard Chew, conſiſting of about twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, in one body, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Cheſapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the city of Waſhington; this land is as rich and fertile as any on the Cheſapeake, affords the moſt luxuriant paſturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greateſt abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ſhip building the beſt timber on the Cheſapeake may be had on this land; the ſituation is healthy, and as beautiful a proſpect as any on the bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greateſt abundance of excellent fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, conſiſting of a large two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms and a commodious paſſage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole houſe, a large and elegant garden, laid off with falls, a good kitchen, and almoſt every other neceſſary out houſe. The very convenient ſituation of this land muſt be obvious to every perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute deſcription of this valuable property is thought unneceſſary, as any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe can view the ſame, by applying to Doct. Richard Chew, who reſides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall either pay down one ſixth part of the purchaſe money on the day of ſale, or give bond with ſecurity for the payment of the ſame on the chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after the return of the ſale is to him made by the truſtee, for the reſidue a bond, or bonds, are to be given, with ſecurity, on intereſt, to be approved by the chancellor, payable in two equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, ſell, and confirm to the purchaſer or purchaſers, his, her, or their heirs, the land ſold to them, and all the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate therein and thereto, of the ſaid Richard Chew, or his heirs, or any perſon claiming by, from, or under them. It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the ſaid deceaſed, who have not yet exhibited their claims, ſhall file the ſame in the court of chancery, with the vouchers thereof, before the firſt day of June next.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Truſtee.

N. B. The above property is to be ſold in a maſs, or in lots, as ſhall be found moſt agreeable to the parties immediately concerned, and to purchaſers.

January 15, 1802. 1

To be RENTED,

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good ſtand for buſineſs. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, March 3, 1802. 1

Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell, on moderate terms, the houſe he now lives in, and alſo the whole of one half the houſe occupied by Mr. James Weſt—A bargain may be had.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis February 24, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, February Term, 1802.

ON the report of WILLIAM KILTY, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of SAMUEL LOCKE.

Ordered, That the ſaid ſale be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the 20th day of April, 1802, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 20th day of March next; the report ſtates, that a tract of land, in Calvert county, called HONNISHAM, was ſold for nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre; that a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called PURNELL'S ANGLES, was ſold for ſix dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

That a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, was ſold for four dollars and twenty-five cents per acre; that a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called GRAMMAR'S CHANCE, was ſold for ten dollars and fifty cents per acre; that a tract of land, called TARAPIN ISLAND, in Anne-Arundel county, was ſold for eight dollars and fifty cents.

That a ſmall piece of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called The FIRST DISCOVERY, was ſold for twenty-ſeven dollars and twenty-five cents per acre; that a ſmall piece of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called The SECOND DISCOVERY, was ſold at the rate of twenty-nine dollars and twenty-ſeven cents per acre; that a ſmall piece of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called The THIRD DISCOVERY, was ſold at the rate of thirty dollars per acre; and, that an undivided moiety of a lot in Pig Point, with a ſtore-houſe and other buildings thereon, was ſold for one hundred and twenty dollars. The amount of all the ſales together is £.2057 3 10.

A. C. HANSON, Chan.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1

In CHANCERY, February Term, 1802.

Benjamin Adams,

vs.

William Hanner, ſon and heir at law of Alexander Hanner.

THE object of the petition is to obtain a decree for recording a deed of conveyance, executed on the fifth day of March, in the year ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-eight, by Alexander Hanner, of Charles county, in this ſtate, to John Hanner, of the ſame county, for a conveyance, in fee ſimple, to the ſaid John Hanner, of the following tracts or parcels of land, ſituate, lying, and being in the county aforeſaid, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called BOSWELL'S DESERT, containing fifty acres, and all that part of a tract of land called MARY'S DELIGHT, containing thirty-ſeven acres of land, containing in the whole eighty-ſeven acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs; the bill ſtates how the defendant's title accrued, and ſtates likewiſe that he is out of the juriſdiction of this court; it is therefore, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of March next, to the intent that the ſaid Hanner may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor of this court, on or before the third Tueſday of July next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed by the bill.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS CROMWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of June next, as we ſhall not receive any after that date, all perſons indebted to the ſame to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

HANNAH CROMWELL,
HENRIETTA H. CROMWELL,
Executrixs of Thomas Cromwell.

February 25, 1802. 10 7/6

LOST, in the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 17th inſtant, between the hours of four and ſix o'clock in the evening, a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, which had in it ſeveral papers relating to land affairs, with a bond of conveyance from the late Mordecai Giſt to the ſubſcriber, and a ten dollar bank note. Whoever may find the ſame, and deliver the book and papers to the ſubſcriber, or to VACHEL STEVENS, Eſq; ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

THOMAS GIST.

Annapolis, February 18, 1802. 10 7/6

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of £.800 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the ſaid viſitors and governors,

A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor, and his aſſiſtant, to teach Engliſh grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, ſo as to prepare ſtudents for the ſchool of languages. He and his aſſiſtant are likewiſe to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to thoſe ſtudents who are not deſtined for the upper ſchools. 3

To be SOLD, at Beard's Habitation, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 18th day of March, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, for caſh,

A LARGE and very valuable ſtock of horſes and cattle, among which are ſome choice milch cows and work ſteers; alſo a large ſtock of hogs, Indian corn, hay, and bacon, plantation utenſils, houſehold and kitchen furniture. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is ſold.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.
THOMAS BEARD, Jun.

Beard's Habitation, February 26, 1802. 2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the twenty-fifth day of March next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the ſubſcriber's, in Broad Neck, in Anne-Arundel county,

SUNDRY ſtock, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, and ſheep, to wit: ſeven head of young horſes, from one year old to four, eighteen head of cattle, among which are ſix or eight good milch cows, and one yoke of large ſteers, well broke, nineteen head of ſheep, with lambs, and eighty barrels of Indian corn. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock, the terms ready caſh.

JOHN MERRIKEN.

February 24, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, February 13, 1802.

Benjamin Cheney, Abraham Cheney, Ruth Proctor, Henry and John Hardeſty, Debby and John Ruſſel, Anne and John Shekells,

vs.

Rebecca Cheney, Willy or Wilhelmina Taylor, and Samuel Taylor.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a ſale or diviſion of two tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, and BENJAMIN'S CONTENT; the bill ſtates, that Benjamin Cheney died ſeized of the land mentioned, ſome time in the year 1792, that the following perſons are his heirs at law, to wit: Benjamin Cheney and Abraham Cheney, his ſons, Ruth Proctor, Henny Hardeſty, and Eleanor Taylor, his daughters, Debby Ruſſell, Anne Shekells, and Rebecca Cheney, his grand-daughters, by John Cheney, his ſon, that ſince the death of Benjamin, Eleanor Taylor, his daughter, hath died inteſtate, leaving Willy or Wilhelmina and Samuel Taylor, his heirs at law, that they are without the ſtate; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 12th day of March next, to the intent that the abſent defendants have notice of this bill, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the 15th day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 2

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 29th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place, to the higheſt bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and intereſt, of JOSEPH MASSEY and JOHN and BENJAMIN COMEGYS to a tract of land, lying in Kent county, called PARTNERSHIP, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, clear of diſpute; this land is ſaid to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent county. And, on the firſt day of April will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, at the town of Centreville, in Queen-Anne's county, all the right, title, claim and intereſt, of the aforeſaid Joſeph Maſſey and John and Benjamin Comegys, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Queen-Anne's county, to wit: One tract called DUNGARNON, one other tract called MASSEY'S ADDITION, and one other tract on which Richard Semans lived. The above lands, the property of Joſeph Maſſey, are ſold to ſatisfy a debt due on mortgage from the aforeſaid Joſeph Maſſey to John and Benjamin Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Frederick Grammar againſt the ſaid Joſeph Maſſey. The purchaſer or purchaſers are to give bond, with good ſecurity, for paying the whole of the purchaſe money in nine months, with intereſt from the day of ſale, and upon the approbation, ratification, and confirmation by the chancellor, of the ſale, and the whole of the purchaſe money being paid, and not before, the truſtee, by a good deed indented, acknowledged, and recorded, agreeable to law, ſhall give, grant, bargain, ſell, releaſe and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, and his, her, and their heirs, the ſaid Joſeph Maſſey and John and Benjamin Comegys's right, title, intereſt and eſtate, to the land to him, her, or them ſold. Any perſon whatever who may have any claim on the above lands, either by morgage or judgment, are required to produce them on the day of ſale, or to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, previous thereto.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Truſtee.

Annapolis, February 15, 1802. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid county, called POLE-CAT HILL, according to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

VACHEL GAITHER.

February 12, 1802. 3

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 6, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 4

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place, to the highest bidder,

ALL the right, title and interest, which was in RICHARD GREENE, deceased, at the time of his death, to about one thousand acres of land, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, late the property and residence of said Richard Greene. The above property will be laid off into convenient lots, for the accommodation of purchasers, plots whereof will be produced at the sale. And, on Saturday, the day following, if fair, will be sold, to the highest bidder, three acres of ground, at Pig Point, whereon is erected a warehouse, store-house, and dwelling-house, now in the tenure of Mr. Hodge, of that place, merchant. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with good security, for paying the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, February 4, 1802. 5X

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the justices of Charles county court, at March term, eighteen hundred and two, for a commission to mark and bound all my part of a tract of land, called DENT'S INHERITANCE, also all my part of a tract of land, called BOWLING'S PLAINS RESURVEYED, and also all my part of a tract of land, called CHURCH-OVER, which said tracts of land are situate in Trinity Parish, in said county.

GIDEON DENT.

February 1, 1802. X

To be SOLD,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of March next, for CASH,

FOURTEEN valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children; they will be sold for a term of years. The above negroes have been accustomed to plantation business.

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator ANNE LANE.

February 9, 1802. 4X

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 5th of January last, a negro man by the name of DICK, as a runaway, who says he belongs to WILLIAM FERGUSON, of Baltimore; this fellow is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, he is a blacksmith by trade, very black complexion; his cloathing a blue round jacket, and sailor's trousers, a nabrig shirt, a pair of old coarse shoes and stockings, and an old felt hat. The owner is requested to come and take him away, and pay his prison fees, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

4X February 10, 1802.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family medicine store, Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Four years have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general use, yet in this short period upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the state of Maryland, renders the further publication of certificates in their favour, an unnecessary expence.

HAMILTON's

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for the rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old strains and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head-ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet and damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, flying pains and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands and daily experience, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicine over all others in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, catarrhs, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons, in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of such

deas, speedily removing inflammations, deformas of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scorfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry C. Soper.

"Kent county, Delaware.

"I have given the ague drops to a number of patients this fall, and with constant success; in some obstinate cases they acted like a charm; the disease yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after resisting the bark for months, and when they had been thrown in, in the largest doses."

For the cure of venereal complaints.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

GOWLAND's LOTION.

ANDERSON's PILLS, &c. &c.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

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Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AQUILA RANDALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

BRICE RANDALL, Executor.

February 10, 1802. X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1801.

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